



Understanding Farm Households: The New Census of Agriculture

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Agricultural households differ in the extent to which the farm provides a living.

- > Some entirely rely on farm income
- > Some earn income from other sources
 - **Off-farm employment**
 - Nonfarm business self-employment
 - **Transfer income**
 - Other forms of 'passive' income
- Some even share net farm income with other households





Wide variety of farm household and farm ownership arrangements influences:

- > Who makes farm decisions
- > Who works on the farm
- How farm operation costs, earnings and wealth are shared





2002 Census of Agriculture provides:

- > Expanded demographic data for all farm operators
- Multiple job-holding on and off the farm for all farm operators
- Income sharing relationships across households





Three key questions explored:

- ➤ Who is involved in the farm operation beyond the traditional 'principal operator'?
- > Are those engaged in farming as operators engaged in other paid work?
- > Does income earned from farming accrue to a single or to multiple households?



Question 1:

Who is involved in farm beyond the traditional 'principal operator'?

- > How many 'other operators' are there?
- What are their characteristics?



Average age of principal farm operator in Census of Agriculture:

2002: 55.3 years

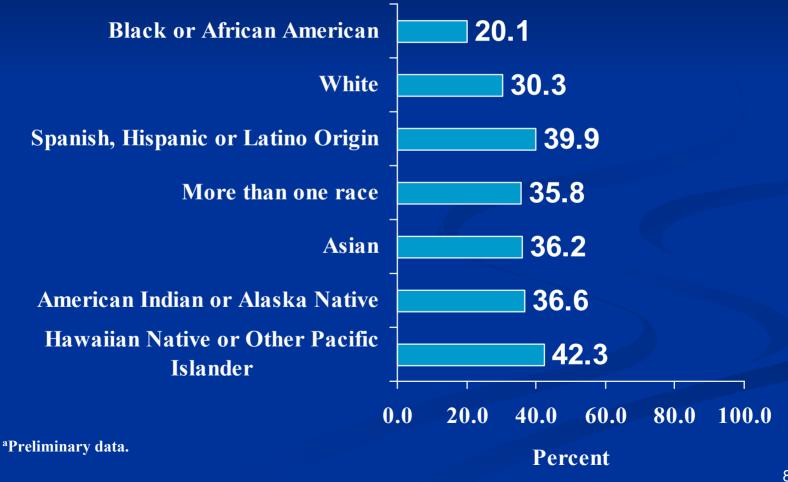
1997: 54.0 years

Percent of principal farm operators living more than 10 years on same farm: 72.1 percent





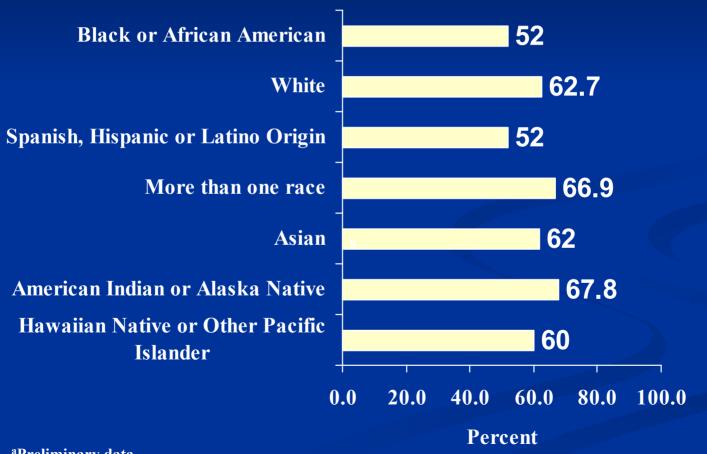
U.S. Farm Operators Who Are Not Principal Farm Operators, 2002 Census of Agriculture^a







Farm Women as Portion of Other Farm Operators, 2002 Census of Agriculturea





Survey of U.S. Farm Women

- 1. Penn State University
- 2. Economic Research Service
- 3. National Agricultural Statistics Service



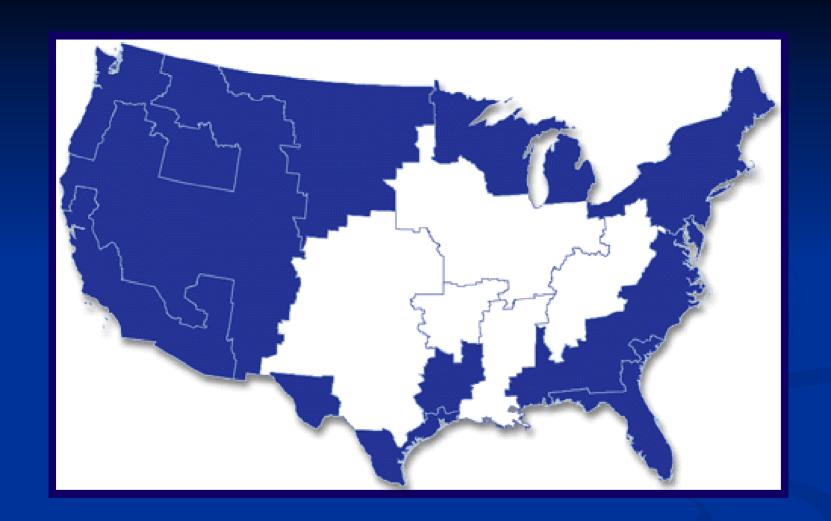
Penn State Survey of U.S. Farm Women found that 53% of farm women in the U.S. considered themselves as "the main operator or one of the main operators" of the farm.





Specific Roles

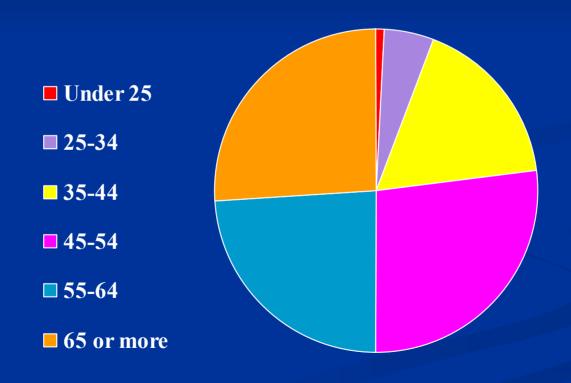
		0/0
1.	Principal farm operator	9.6
2.	Full agricultural partner	30.8
3.	Business manager	7.2
4.	Agricultural helper	33.0
5.	No involvement	19.4



U.S. Farm Women as Main Farm Operators*



Age Structure of U.S. Principal Farm Operators, 2002 Census of Agriculture^a



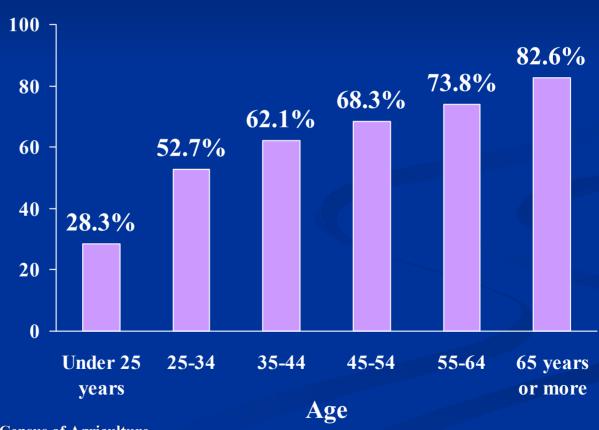
^aPreliminary data.





Total Farm Operators Classified As Principal Operators, 2002^a







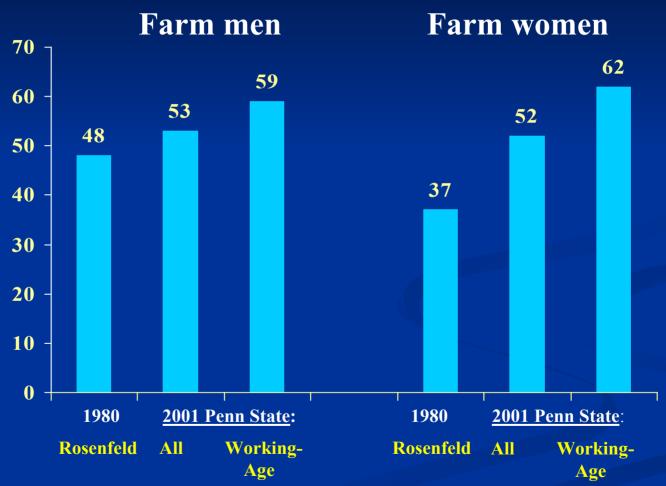
Question 2: Are those engaged in farming as farm operators engaged in other paid work?

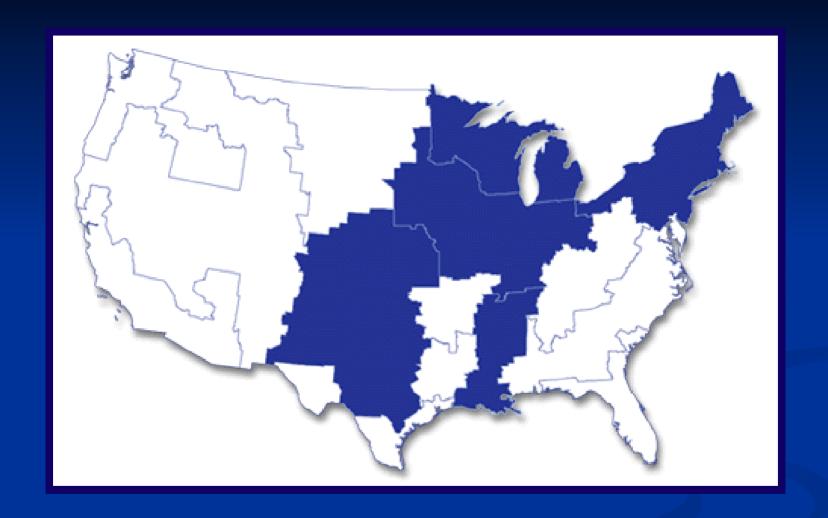




Change in Off-farm Employment, 1980-2001





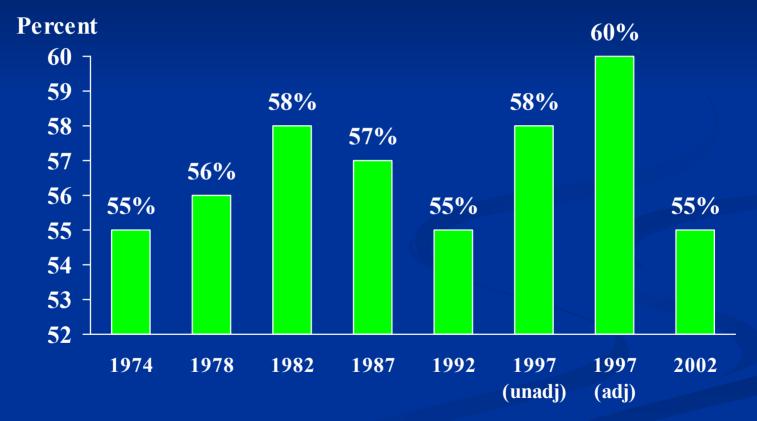


Off-farm Employment of U.S. Farm Women*





Principal Farm Operators Also Employed at Another Job, 2002 Census of Agriculture



Census Years

^aPreliminary data, 2002 Census of Agriculture.





200 or more days working off-the farm by principal operator in 2002:

- > 39.08% for all principal farm operators
- > 71.34% for all principal farm operators reporting work off the farm





For women principal farm operators:

- > About as likely to work off-farm
- Less likely to work 200 days or more

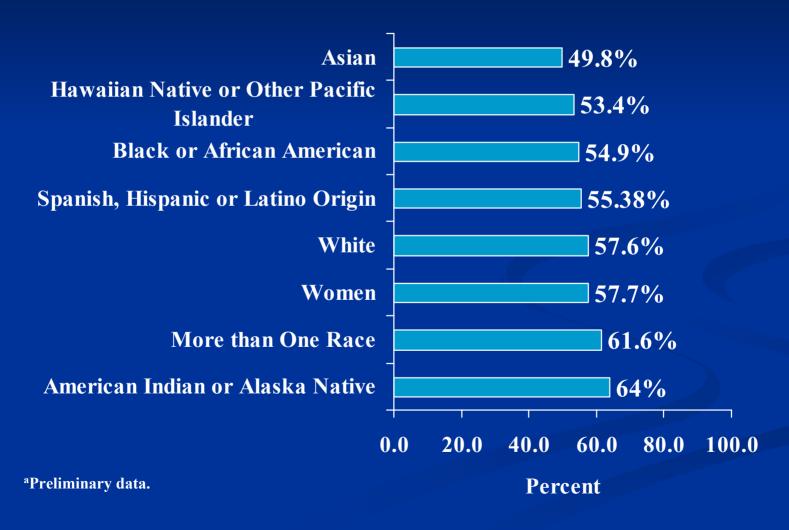
For Spanish, Hispanic or Latino Origin principal farm operators:

- More likely to work off-farm
- Less likely to work 200 days or more, if working





Other Farm Operators Who Are Employed Off-farm, 2002



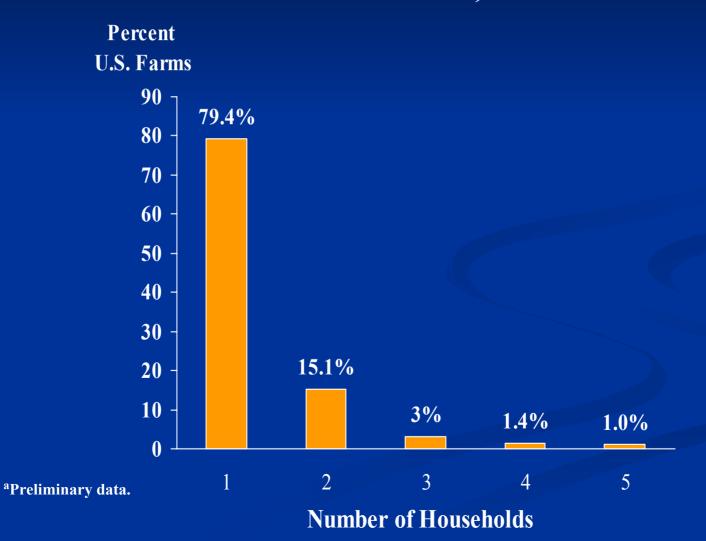


Question 3: Is the income earned from the farm operation accrue to only one household?





Sharing of Net Income of Farm Across Numbers of Households, 2002





Observations: 2002 Census of Agriculture provides answers to new questions of policy relevance.



- 1. Fuller accounting of labor resources on farms
- 2. Age distribution of farm operators
- 3. Prevalence of traditionally underrepresented groups
- 4. Extent of interactions with nonfarm labor markets
- 5. Sharing of farm household resources across households